BY J. W. HOLDEN.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.
SALEM, N. C.
SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

Since our last regular issue, April 8th, (about which time, we were out of from mail facilities,) great and important changes have taken place, and we sincerely hope and believe, for the better. Peace has succeeded war, and the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, are now in earnest, hearing the fruits of the abundant and untold wealth into which this country had been plunged by the most cruel and wicked war for four long years. Thank God, in a few days more, we hope for good feeling, harmony and prosperity will again prevail throughout the length and breadth of our once happy land.

Through these columns we raised our warning voice against the heresy of secession, and showed up, in the proper light, those designing men, who promised the [illegible] secession," &c. We held that secession would result in civil war, bloodshed and untold calamities. The Southern States seceded, "war came," the war was inaugurated, the result is known, the act of secession never met the approval of the mass of the people of Western North Carolina since [illegible]

The darling principles of the Union, which has ever ruled, has in reality, at the end of the fearful struggle, been the means of the salvation of Liberty, perpetuation and strength to the Union, and more deeply and fondly affected the hearts of the people than ever before. In some degree, even the freedom of the press was fearfully threatened,—which rendered accusation to circumstances, although reluctantly, necessary for self preservation.

We should not forget, however, that Providence rules in the affairs of men, and often guides their action for the promotion of his own glory and his creature's good. A great social revolution has been accomplished, and it may be that our descendants will be able to perceive clearly that this revolution has been of vast benefit to mankind. But, be that as it may, it will be no palliation of the wickedness of its authors.

The glorious National American Union, the fruits of the wisdom and statesmanship of the sages of the Revolution, and which has just been restored by the successes of the Federal armies, is now, we fondly hope and believe, established upon a basis which ensures it permanence if not perpetuity. The Constitution has at length received a practical construction which forever sets at rest the long controversy between the States rights and the Federal power. The theory which Mr. Calhoun and others labored with so much zeal and energy to induce the people of the United States to accept as the true exposition of the Constitution,—that theory which teaches that the Constitution is a mere league or treaty of alliance between the States, confederating them together for certain specified limited purposes, and from which any State may secede at will, without any infraction of that instrument, has been exploded, never more, we believe, to be revived. The opposite theory, that the Constitution establishes a firm National Government with its independent Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments, vested with full power to enforce its own laws against all of its own citizens, and consequently with all the powers necessary to preserve its own existence against all attempts to subvert it by the rebellion of any portion of its own citizens against its authority, whether such citizens may happen to be those entrusted with the administration of the State Governments or not, or under whatever forms they veil their action, or whatever specious names they may give it, is now, we believe, as firmly established as Story, Webster, or Jackson could have desired.

Many unkind, personal feelings have been engendered during this war. The authors of the war, believing that they were to be the founders of a new government on a large Continent, applied all sorts of opprobrious epithets upon the Union men. In some, indeed in many instances, they have been retaliated, and the treason, for their political sentiments. We trust, however, that in time to principle in some instances even from [illegible] there will be a disposition to confide, and we hope such will not be the case. Time and Conservatism, [illegible] mistaken, we hope they will in a measure allay the bitterness of such feelings, their evil effects, [illegible] displayed these feelings and sentiments, which should exist between citizens of the same land, and the virtuous. War having ceased to rage in the field, between the late contending armies, we hope [illegible] at home. Our future destiny will be [illegible] in a great degree, that of Reconciliation, at least as to all opposition to [illegible] and must take place sooner or later [illegible]

In our humble opinion, all persons who having been advocates of this war, but who are now disposed to return to their allegiance to the United States government, and to become peaceable and quiet citizens, should be forgiven and their offence forgotten, at least so far as all social relations are concerned. We cannot too strongly urge such a course upon our readers.

Gen. Dick Taylor has surrendered the forces under his command, in Alabama, to the [illegible] stantially the same terms accepted by Gen. Lee. It is presumed that the whole Western army has surrendered.

An account of the ceremonies in connection with the Union flag raising, at Winston, on Saturday last, will be found in this paper. All passed off very well, and good order prevailed.

A large number of our country friends assembled in the occasion, to "rally around the old flag" once more.

Gov. Vance has been arrested, by a squad of Kilpatrick's cavalry and sent on to Washington city.

The trial of the conspirators, or those charged with being implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, is progressing in Washington city, as we learn by telegraph.

Gabrielsad.—Salem is now garrisoned by a Regiment of Gen. Kilpatrick's command, the 10th Ohio, Col. H. B. Platt, commanding. The Officers [illegible] all very gentlemanly and courteous. Strict orders have been issued for the maintenance of law and order, and the private property, generally, seems to be well protected and respected.

J. P. Davis and family, together with Alexander Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. [illegible] Gen. Wheeler, and some 15 or 16 others, have been sent to Fortress Monroe, to [illegible] to await their [illegible]

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We observe that many public meetings are now being held throughout the State for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion in the present crisis. These meetings are breathing the same spirit. They all rejoice at the termination of the war, and that we are relieved from the tyranny of the late despotism at Richmond. They all, or nearly all, hail with delight the re-establishment of the Federal authority, and exhibit an intense devotion to the Union. They all pledge themselves for the future to remain true to the old flag. It is quite manifest from the tone of these meetings, that if the people of North Carolina had been free to act, if they had not been overawed by the military, they would have closed this war long ago, so far as they are concerned, by returning to their allegiance to the Federal Union. Of the sincerity of the loyal professions of the great mass of our people there can be no doubt. They have always been in favor of the Union. And while we would counsel magnanimity and conciliation in the course which every true Conservative should pursue towards his late fellow-citizens, lest we, cannot help putting our people on [illegible] certain class of men who are [illegible] by profession they should [illegible] the right of suffrage.

When and how will the Civil Government of the State be Restored?

We cannot answer this question fully. The first thing to be done will be a call for a Convention by the Federal authorities in some way or other, we cannot tell exactly how. Certain distinguished citizens of the State have gone to Washington at the request of President Johnson, to advise with him upon the subject, and by them the manner of calling a Convention will doubtless be agreed upon. Whatever may be the manner of calling it, it will no doubt be constituted upon the basis of the House of Commons,—that is, each county will send as many delegates to the Convention as it sends members to the House of Commons. The Convention will proceed, we imagine, to adopt a Constitution of government for the State, which will, no doubt be the old Constitution with some essential modifications. This Convention will provide for the election of a Governor and Legislature, at the earliest possible moment, perhaps in August next. It will probably provide for the election of Members of Congress at the same time. This Convention will not only be charged with the duty of restoring the State to the Federal Union and providing for the preservation of its credit, &c., and perhaps be charged with much important legislation in relation to the future status of the negroes as freed-men. There was a time, and that time not very remote, when the institution of slavery might have been partially saved,—when gradual emancipation might have been obtained without difficulty, but the efforts of the true Conservatives to that end were defeated by the extremists. Providence, it seems, has made them the instruments of destruction of their own cherished idol and institution.

We hope the people of North Carolina will select their ablest and best men to represent them in the approaching Convention. In that Convention we would be glad to see such men as R. M. Pearson, I. G. Lash, Nat. Boyden, Tod R. Caldwell, Alfred Dockery, B. F. Moore, Lewis Thompson, E. J. Warren, R. S. Donnell, R. P. Dick, Sam'l F. Phillips, and many others, equally good and true, whom we could mention.

The Raid.—At this late day, it is unnecessary to go into the particulars of Gen. Stoneman's late raid into this section of country. We will briefly state, that, on Monday evening, April the 10th, Col. Palmer's Brigade entered our village, and occupied it for twenty-four hours, strictly respecting persons and private property. Government stores, and citizens' horses and mules, were of course appropriated, in town and surrounding country. Contrary to Col. Palmer's orders, Mr. Price's Cotton Factory was entered by a few soldiers and others, and pilfered to some extent, but as soon as the affair became known to the Colonel, he promptly put a stop to it.

Day of Humiliation.—President Johnson has recommended the 1st of June, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln.

[illegible] all the most important military orders, &c., issued since the cessation of hostilities, and the current news up to date, will be found in this issue. The principal object of this issue is to keep our country friends, who mainly depend upon the Press for news, posted as to current events.

Police and Patrol.—On Sunday last Capt. E. Tompkins, with a guard of 50 men, arrived [illegible] and established a temporary police force or guard, of our [illegible] citizens, who are to be disarmed, with [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] protecting property and maintaining law and order throughout this county. Each county in the State is to be furnished with a similar police force. We learn that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required number.

Capt. Tompkins dispatches his business in a gentlemanly and [illegible] manner, we learn.

The following magistrates have been appointed by the Captain, to hold the election:—T. J. Lash, Joshua Boner, P. W. Wilson, S. Cook, T. C. Johnson, Wm. R. Doub, A. Pledger, P. E. Light, Charles Teague, V. Falp, Hardin Hamlin, and W. W. Mickey.

Important Order.

Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.,
May 22nd, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 35, Head Quarters, Department of North Carolina, a company of responsible and loyal citizens will be organized to prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within the county.

All members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They will receive no pay from the government, and will not be required to leave the county, but will choose their own officers, and in the absence of military authority, keep good order and protect the property in the county.

All persons who wish to join this organization will apply at the Court-house to

Capt. E. T. TOMPKINS,
17th Massachusetts Reg'ment, Infantry.

[OFFICIAL.]
Marion, Forsyth County, State of North Carolina, do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and all laws made in pursuance thereto.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, at ——, this —— day of ——, 1865.

——

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th inst., at Irwinville, Georgia, near the Florida line, by Lieut. Col. Pritchard, First Cal. Prov. Mounted Cavalry, surprised and captured J. Davis and family, together with Gen. Reagan, his private secretary, Colonel Johnson, Aid-de-Camp to Jeff. Davis' staff, Colonels Morris and Lubbick and Lieutenant Harney, also a train of five wagons and three ambulances.

Gen. Wilson's dispatch says:

The capture is upon that he [illegible] put on one of his wife's dresses and started on the [illegible] closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they [illegible] him at once.

The race was a short one, and the rebel President was overtaken to [illegible] He brandished a knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of Colts revolvers without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government more [illegible] than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the capture, that she [illegible] the rebel President, and [illegible] the Presidents, and that she might have [illegible] in all dignity and composure.

The party evidently were making for the coast.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp near N. C. R. R.,
May 15th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 2.

In a few days since, in an adjoining county, a Federal soldier, who had been furnished brandy by a citizen, meeting in the road two neighbors of this citizen, demanded money from them, and upon being refused, he presented his revolver, fired and killed one of them. For this crime this soldier was tried and found guilty by a Military Court, and was executed on the 13th inst., in the presence of the Cavalry Command of this Department and citizens of Lexington.

In order to prevent a repetition of such act of violence, to remove from among us a cause of punishment and disgrace to the soldier, a means of jeopardy to the life and property of the citizen, it is hereby ordered:

1st. That no person in this or any neighboring town or village, or in the surrounding country, shall sell or give, or in any way transfer to a soldier of this command, any intoxicating liquor, except upon an order duly approved at these Head Quarters.

2nd. Any person or persons detected in violating in any way disregarding the above provision of this order, shall be arrested and tried by Military authority, and if found guilty, shall be dealt with as [illegible] to prevent his repeating the [illegible]

3rd. It is urged that citizens and soldiers promptly report to these Head Quarters any violation of this order that may come under their notice.

[illegible] the above command shall be given [illegible] any [illegible] towards [illegible] request [illegible] any person [illegible] he may carefully note the appearance of such soldier in order that he may be readily identified, and that such [illegible] reported at these Head Quarters.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JAS. D. PLATT,
10th O. V. C., Commanding.
J. W. Haynie, Capt and Act'g Adj't.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
at Salem N. C., May 15th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 3.

I. The following magistrates have been appointed by the Commissioners of Forsyth County, at the Court House in Winston, N. C., May 20th, 1865.

In obedience to the wishes and feelings of the loyal citizens of Forsyth County, Saturday the 20th of May was set apart to raise the Union flag, which had during four years of tyranny, under a bogus government, been prohibited to float from the dome of the Court-house.

Accordingly, in behalf of the County and the loyal people thereof, the Mayor and Commissioners of the town, consisting of T. J. Wilson, Mayor, E. Spach, N. S. Cook, D. H. Starbuck, G. H. Rentzar, J. D. Tavis, J. S. White and S. Ferrebee, were requested to serve as a Committee of Arrangements.

The necessary preliminaries having been completed, early on Saturday morning, the hour at which the old banner should again be thrown to the breeze, as a memento of the return of freedom and liberty, was set at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At the appointed hour the public square was filled with an immense crowd of at least, one thousand citizens, to participate in the general [illegible]

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Thirteen little girls, between the ages of five and eleven years, representing the old thirteen States, dressed in white, festooned with [illegible] and evergreens, [illegible] of white, red and blue, bearing wreaths of roses and evergreens, and carrying small white flags, with the coat of arms of the United States, on one side, and [illegible] likeness of Washington on the other, with the words, "*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*" [illegible]

The little girls were all linked together, with an endless wreath, forming a circle, representing the union of the States before the rebellion, [illegible] maintained under the articles of the old confederation, and afterwards by the [illegible] of the Constitution of the United States of America.

This little galaxy of beauty was composed of Misses Mary A. Fountain, Dora Starbuck, Ella Starbuck, Alice Starbuck, Rosa Lash, Sophie Shultz, Addie Mickey, Rosa Mickey, Gertrude Holt, Fanny Holt, Josie Wilson, Sarah Easy and Pattie Fountain.

The procession being formerly moved in double file, with the old flag borne in front by Masters Willie Fountain and [illegible] Spach, to the public square, [illegible] on the right and left, by Misses [illegible] E. Spach, L. Winkler, [illegible] A. Blum, Misses [illegible] Spach, M. Gunsdorf, Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. A. Spach, Mrs. Wm. Shultz, Mrs. [illegible] Mickey and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Committee on the part of the little girls, headed by the Marshal, S. Fountain. The flag was then presented, and received by the flag officers, T. J. Wilson and P. A. Wilson, the procession, at the same time, forming around the flag-standard, the citizens closing up, *en masse*, the rear circle.

The Salem Brass Band, led by Capt. Carmichael, were present, by special invitation, and occupied elevated seats in front. An address was then pronounced to the large audience assembled, by Miss Mary A. Fountain, (eleven years of age,) in the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen
of Forsyth County:

We are proud to meet with you on this occasion. We wish, as we know you desire, that we could meet our friends and kinsmen with whom we associated four years ago, that we might to-day greet each other as freemen again.

We have met here, to cast a veil over the foibles of the past, and to hallow the second advent of American freedom and liberty, to the sons of North Carolina, and to make a record of this important event in the history of the world. The "Stars and Stripes," emblematical of our once happy Union of confederated States—the flag of the American Nation,—ever triumphant,—made and consecrated by the blood of our venerated forefathers, and given to us all Americans,—floats again over the Capitol of our beloved old State.

We have assembled here to raise that flag, where, four years ago to-day, it was removed, and sad experience is now teaching those, who then removed it, their folly.

May it continue ever to waive, in triumph, "over the land of the free and home of the brave."

At the close of the address, the flag was raised to its position, 65 feet above ground, the band playing the old national air, the "Star Spangled Banner," amid a salute of twelve rounds from a six pounder.

The officers and men of the 10th Ohio Regiment of Cavalry, being present by invitation, then marched around the flag, saluting the little girls and audience, and passed out of the square, for dress parade, inviting the citizens to witness the scene.

As the flag reached the top and spread its ample folds to the breeze, a shout went up that made the welkin ring. The joy was so overwhelming, that many of the old and young shed tears of joy freely, as cheer after cheer went up in honor of the occasion. It was the proudest day in the history of Forsyth County.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

The Colored Population.

Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has issued the following proclamations in regard to slavery:

Headquarters, Department of N. C.,
Of Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they [illegible] seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 46.

The following rules are published for the government of freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control of their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority or obligations take the place of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents and other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians, until duly bonded to learn trades and to the ownership of their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children or wards dependent upon them to be supported by charity to them or to the State.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations mentioned in the preceding rules, will be supported by their own labor, and the people [illegible] to give them food and shelter [illegible] their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children or wards dependent upon them to be supported by charity to them or to the State.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations mentioned in the preceding rules, will be supported by their own labor, and the people [illegible] to give them food and shelter [illegible] all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which they deem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: Frede'k Anderson, Lt. A. A. A. G.

Foreign News.

The publication of the details of the fall of Richmond, with the report of the surrender of Lee's army, produced an intense degree of excitement [illegible]

The abolition of [illegible] in the South was hailed with joy by the influential newspapers of Paris.

An Irish journal recommends a large number of "poor" but hard working whites to the Southern States, when restored to the Union.

Maximilian's affairs in Mexico, were in a very discouraging state, and the London Times indicates that the Monroe doctrine may be speedily enforced against his throne.

The news of the death of President Lincoln was received in England with sincere and profound sorrow.

Assassination of Pres't Lincoln.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, North, South, East and West, a unanimous feeling of condemnation and abhorrence of the assassination of Pres't Lincoln is expressed. Although the relations existing between the South and the late President were of a very peculiar nature, and much to be regretted, yet the rebellion, [illegible] to crush, [illegible] the President's days, under circumstances [illegible] him no alternative in the administration of national affairs.

The remains of President Lincoln were conveyed to Springfield, Illinois, for interment.

The following [illegible]

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.

Dear Father—With sorrow [illegible] we will not disturb him." Miss Seward followed her brother to the door, I [illegible] saw and returned, and she did this the second time, then returned, and sat down on the bed side. As soon as she was seated the second time, a slight noise was heard on the staircase, as though a man had a rush mat with a new walking cane. Mr. Robinson opened the door slightly to see what was the cause of the disturbance. The moment Mr. Robinson opened the door he saw a man, who appeared to be covered with blood, whom he supposed to be Major Seward, and immediately in front of him, the assassin. The villain was about six feet in height, of a medium sized round face, of extremely light complexion, with light sandy hair, and whiskers and moustache, both light in color and in growth, and was broad-shouldered. He wore a slouched hat, which he left behind, a light colored overcoat, buttoned closely to the throat with what seemed to be pearl buttons. His hands were soft and delicate-looking, but displayed wonderful muscular power. As Mr. Robinson opened the door the assassin struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be about twelve inches in length and one inch in width. Robinson determined to oppose his progress, and raised his arm to parry the blow. The consequence was, that a wound was inflicted in the centre of Mr. Robinson's forehead close with hair, which the wears turned back. The knife glanced, and the clenched hand in which the man held the dagger came down upon Mr. Robinson's face, and felled him to the floor. Miss Seward, at this juncture, escaped from the room, and ran to the front window, screaming "murder, murder," and [illegible] The assassin leaped on to the bed where Miss Seward lay, still apparently in a helpless condition, and gave a tremendous blow at his face. He missed his mark, however, and, in his fury, thrust his arm deep Mr. Seward's body.

By this time Robinson had recovered [illegible] and struck the bed and caught hold of the assassin's arm. While he was thus attempting to [illegible] the assassin struck Mr. Seward on the right side of the face, and then on the [illegible] side.

The assassin then raised up, and he and Robinson came to the floor together. They [illegible] and the assassin [illegible] Robinson and [illegible] against Mr. Seward's bed, which [illegible] around the room. Robinson [illegible] and with the left hand, and struck [illegible] Robinson [illegible] the assassin [illegible] and [illegible] with the intention of [illegible] him over the balusters. When they nearly reached the door, Major Augustus Seward entered the room, [illegible] the assassin [illegible] and [illegible] struggling with the assassin [illegible] the assassin [illegible] dagger, and [illegible] knocked down by the assassin from the door, and after Major Seward had gone to his assistance.

He returned to the room after he found that [illegible] the assassin had escaped, and found [illegible] Seward [illegible] on the floor [illegible] Mr. Ferguson, an eye witness, states that he went to the theatre on Friday night last, for the express purpose of seeing Gen. Grant, who was announced to be present.

When the second scene of the third act of the play was reached, Mr. Ferguson saw, and recognized John Wilkes Booth, making his way along the dress circle to the President's box. Booth stepped a few steps from the door, took aim at his head, and [illegible] fired the ball entered the back part of the President's head. Booth [illegible] the ball entered [illegible] attitude he remained for half a minute, then stepped down and stood upon the front [illegible] of the little corridor, leading to the box, [illegible] his knee against it. The depth [illegible] and Booth entered and [illegible] from Mr. Ferguson's sight.

Assassination of Mr. Seward.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions adopted by Societies, or communications calculated to promote individual interest, will be charged for accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

DEATH OF J. WILKES BOOTH, LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

J. Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated President Lincoln, was shot on the 25th ult., on Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River. Immediately after the commission of the dreadful crime, which has spread so much grief over the whole country, he started across the Potomac, for the purpose of seeking an asylum and hiding place in the mountains of Virginia. Col. Baker and his mounted detectives were soon on his track, and after following the murderer through all his doublings and windings, by which he hoped to elude pursuit, they came up with him in the vicinity of Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, at a place called Garrett's Farm. This was on the morning of the 26th ult. The party in pursuit numbered about twenty-eight men, under command of Gen. Dougherty. Booth and Harrold had been ferried across the river by a ferryman, named Jett. When discovered they were in an old barn, and Booth put his head out of a window and informed his pursuers that he was armed, and would shoot any man who attempted to enter the building.

A considerable time was taken up in parleying with the fugitives, as it was the desire of Lieut. Dougherty to take them alive, if possible. Booth was armed with two six barrelled revolvers, one seven shooter, and a bowie knife. He told the detectives that if they wanted him they must come and take him.

Several men were finally sent round to the rear of the barn & set the building on fire, when Harrold came out and gave himself up. As the flames spread Booth became very uneasy, and appeared to be undecided what to do.—He finally rushed through the flames, when a shot was fired from the purpose of disabling him. Unfortunately it inflicted a wound which proved fatal a few hours afterwards. The ball entered the side of his neck near the right ear and came out on the opposite side below the left. On falling, Booth exclaimed: "Tell my mother I died for my country."

He lingered for about four hours, during which time he confessed his guilt, and said that Harrold was not a participator in the commission of the crime.

Thus ended the mortal career of a villain who desired to emulate the example of the ambitious youth who desired to win immortality by firing the Ephesian Dome.

From the People's Press—Extra.

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN:

President Lincoln was murdered about 10 o'clock last night, in his private box, at Ford's Theatre in this city, by an assassin, who shot him in the head with a pistol ball.

About the same hour, Mr. Seward's house was entered by another assassin, who stabbed the Secretary in several places, yet it is thought he may possibly recover; but his son Fred may possibly die of wounds received from the assassin.

The assassin of the President leaped from the box brandishing a dagger, exclaiming, *"sic semper tyrannis,"* and that Virginia was avenged.

Mr. Lincoln fell senseless from his seat and continued in that state until 22 minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, at which time he breathed his last.

Vice President Johnson now becomes President and will take the oath of office and assume the duties to day.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

HEAD Q'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.
In the Field, RALEIGH, April 17, 1865.
Special Field Order, No. 50.

The General Commanding announces with pain and sorrow, that on the evening of the 14th inst., at the Theatre in Washington city, his Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, was assinated by one who uttered the State motto of Virginia.

At the same time, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whilst suffering from a broken arm, was also stabbed by another murderer in his own house, but still survives, and his son was wounded, supposed fatally.

It is believed, by persons capable of judging, that other high officers were designed to share the same fate. Thus it seems that our enemy, despairing of meeting us in manly warfare, begins to resort to the assassin's tools. Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the Confederate Army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against rightful authority.

We have met every phase which this warfare has assumed, and must now be prepared for it in its last and worst shape, that of assassins and guerrillas; but woe unto the people who seek to expend their wild passions in such a manner, for there is but one dread result.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
(Signed.) L. M. DAYTON,
Maj. and A. A. G.

Farewell Address of Gen. Lee.

HEAD Q'RS. ARMY NORTHERN VA.
April 10, 1865.
General Order, No. 9.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER FOR PASSING THE PAROLED SOLDIERS TO THEIR HOMES.

HEAD Q'RS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
In the Field, April 10, 1865.
Special Order No.—

All officers and men of the Confederate service paroled at Appomattox Court house, Va., who, to [illegible] may be compelled to pass through the lines of the United Armies, will be allowed to go, and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads.

By command of Lt. Gen. Grant.

(Signed) E. S. PARKER,
Lt. Col. A. A. G.

(FORM OF A PASS.)

APPOMATTOX C. H. Va.,
April 10, 1865.

The bearer —— of Co. ——, Reg't —— a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to proceed to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

Form of the parole of honor signed by commanding officers of Divisions, &c., on behalf of the men of their commands:

"I, the undersigned commanding officer of —— do, for the militia named, hereby certify that —— of —— Regiment of —— Volunteers, —— Brigade, —— Division, —— Army Corps, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have this day been surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., commanding said army, to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, have given their solemn parole of honor that the within named shall not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged, in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Appomattox Court House, Va., this the 9th day of April, 1865."

Surrender of Gen. Johnston's Army.

HEAD Q'RS ARMY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEAR GREENSBORO', April 27th, 1865.
General Order, No. 18.

By the terms of a Military Convention, made on the 26th instant, by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Gen'l J. E. Johnston, C. S. A., the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from that obligation, and shall receive guarantees from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities as long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside.

For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately, and after the distribution of necessary papers, the troops will be marched under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded, all retaining private property.

The object of this Convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its General the duty of sparing the blood of our gallant soldiers and saving our country from further devastation and ruin.

J. E. JOHNSTON, *General.*

Agreement between Gens. Sherman and Johnston.

General Sherman's Order to his Troops in regard to the Military Convention.

HEADQ'RS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.
In the Field, Raleigh N.C., April 27th 1865.
Special Field Order, No. 65.

The General Commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities, and a final agreement with Gen. Johnston, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command, and the country east of the Chattahoochee.

Copies of the terms of Convention will be furnished Major Generals Schofield, Gilmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia.

Capt. Jasper Myers, Ordnance Dept. U. S. A., is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensborough, and any commanding officer at a post may receive the arms of the deserters and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure, at once, the necessary blanks, and supply the Army Commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that the terms and stipulations on our part be rigidly observed, while those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army Commanders may at once open up the establishments of the captured posts, forage, supplies and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the Commanding Generals of Armies may issue such provisions and clothing as may be required, to assist in the return of the troops to their homes, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their pastoral pursuits, and to restore the relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long march compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or, when the foraging officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest Military Depot.

By order
Maj. Gen'l W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. Gen'l.

POLICE MEETING.

In pursuance of a general call the citizens of Winston and surrounding district, convened at the Court-house, on Monday the 17th of April. On motion, Thos. J. Wilson was called to the Chair, and R. Gray and S. Fountain, requested to act as Secretaries.

The following preamble, and regulations were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The citizens of the town and district of Winston, in order to enforce the civil laws of North Carolina, for the protection of themselves, families and property, from thieves, robbers, and other evil-disposed persons, infesting the country, in consequence of the present disorganized condition of society, and whereas the power, by virtue of the civil law of North Carolina, rests in the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of Forsyth County, to call on the people of said county, to aid them in suppressing all unlawful attacks to deprive the good people of the county of their lives and property: Therefore be it

Resolved, In order to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the law, that we, the undersigned citizens of said town and district, organize ourselves under the name of a town and district police, for the purpose of protecting ourselves, families and property, as a community, from unlawful acts and seizure by thieves, murderers and depredators, now infesting the country, and pledge ourselves to be governed by the following rules and regulations, until further security is thrown around us.

Rule 1st. This organization shall consist of all the white male citizens in said town and district, from the ages of sixteen to sixty years, which shall be governed by a Captain and four Lieutenants, to be elected by the members of said organization, and divided into convenient squads.

Rule 2nd. The Captain shall have power to call out the whole or any part of said forces, whenever he shall deem it necessary to carry out the object of this organization.

Rule 3rd. It is mutually agreed that any member failing to discharge the duties required of him by this organization, shall be liable to such penalties as may be imposed by the authorities of the town of Winston.

Rule 4th. These squads shall perform duty in rotation as may be required by the officers.

Rule 5th. It shall be duty of each squad when in service, to mark all suspicious persons travelling the streets of Winston, or found in the district, and to ascertain their intentions, whether for good or evil, also their name or names, and portion of country to which they may belong, and if, upon such interrogations, no good should be given, it may be the duty of the squad to arrest such person or persons, and bring them before the Mayor or a Justice of the Peace for hearing, as to their guilt or innocence of any evil designs.

Rule 6th. If, when any squad is on duty, it should find any person or persons in the act of committing theft, or depredating upon property, and upon their refusal to desist and surrender, when commanded, and should attempt to escape, it may be the duty of the squad to arrest such person or persons and carry them before the Mayor, or some Justice of the Peace for investigation, and to be dealt with according to law.

Rule 7th. No person or persons found upon the streets, or in the district, known or believed to be laudable in their purposes, are to be molested further than halted, and such fact ascertained; nor must any alarm be given falsely, or through fear, in excitement, hastily; nor in no case is an alarm to be given by firing gun or guns, ringing bell or bells, unless it be in case of fire, or the approach of a *posse* of marauders, which are likely to overpower the squad, to plunder, or in any manner endanger either the life or property of citizens or the squad.

Resolved, That the Captain of this organization provide its members with arms and ammunition.

Resolved, That we urgently request the citizens of the various Captain's districts of this county, to form simular organizations, for mutual protection, and to resist by force, if necessary, all depredations on person and property.

Resolved, That the peace and good order of society, and security to life and property depend, in a great degree, on the faithful execution of the laws by our public officials, and that we earnestly request the Magistrates and Sheriff of this county, (and hereby pledge them our active support, by force of arms, if necessary,) to be rigid and faithful in the execution of the very great powers conferred by law upon them by the following provisions of the revised code contained in chapter 62.

§1. Every Justice of the Peace within his county shall have power to restrain evil-doers, rioters, and disturbers of public peace, and to take them and cause them to be imprisoned and punished, and take of them security for their good behavior.

§2. If any riot, assembly or affray of people against law be made, any two Justices of the Peace and the Sheriff shall come with the power of the county (if need be) and arrest them, and the same Justices and Sheriff shall have power to record that which they find done in their presence against law, and if such offenders be departed before the coming of the Justices and Sheriff, then the same Justices and Sheriff shall diligently inquire of such riot, rout, or unlawful assembly and shall record the same, and shall return the record to the next succeeding term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, or of the Superior Court of their County.

§3. The Justices of the Peace, dwelling nighest where such riot, rout, or unlawful assembly shall be made, are charged especially to execute the provisions of the preceding section.

§4. But all Magistrates shall suppress such riots, route, and unlawful assemblies and they may, as much necessary, use the power of the county for that purpose; and shall take such offenders and put them in prison, to be dealt with according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman procure fifty copies of these proceedings, to be published in hand bills for distribution, and that the same be also published in the *People's Press* and *Winston Sentinel*.

On motion, the following officers were elected: N. S. Cook, Captain; G. H. Ratzer, 1st Lt.; S. Fountain, 2d Lt.; J. H. White, 3rd Lt.; J. R. Blum, 4th Lt.

THOS. J. WILSON, *Chm'n.*
ROBT. GRAY, Sec'y.
S. FOUNTAIN, } *Sec'ys.*

New Town Ordinances of Winston.

Be it Ordained, That from and after the 15th day of April, 1865, all persons and they are hereby prohibited from receiving, depositing, keeping or storing within the corporate limits of Winston, or within one mile thereof, any spirituous liquors whatever, except what may be necessary for his or her own family use not to exceed two gallons; and that any person violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day and part of a day said spirituous liquors may be deposited, kept or stored.

Be it Ordained, That any person who shall fail to perform duty as night-watch or guard, within the corporate limits of the town of Winston, as may be assigned or ordered by the officers of the "Town and District Police Force," organized for the purpose of protection against the unlawful acts and depredations of thieves, robbers, murderers and other depredators, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such failure of duty.

Be it Ordained, That no person shall fire a gun, pistol or other fire-arms, or make any explosion of gun-powder for the purpose of sport or amusement, within the corporate limits of the town of Winston, except on days of general parade or muster, or by the permission of the corporate authorities of the town. And any person so offending shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each such offence.

THOS. J. WILSON, *Mayor.*

THE WILD MAN AGAIN.

A correspondent of the Cairo Gazette, writing under date of the 28th ultimo, from Camden, Arkansas, on Upper Red River, states that the mild, during the previous winter, has been in that region, the severest within the memory of man. The rivers were frozen and the plains presented an unbroken sheet of snow. The writer relates the following story, of an attempt to capture the famous wild man, who has been so often encountered on the borders of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana:

In my travels, I met a party from your county, in pursuit of a wild man. They had struck his trail at a canebrake (bordering on Dorcas Lake and the Ben Thomas Prairie) of farmer, from one of the party, that the dogs had driven him to bay, but not sufficiently strong to beat his weight, which consequently gave way. He had, however, crossed, and the dogs were at fault.

One of the party, mounted on a fleet horse coming up, encouraged the dogs to pursue, but found it impossible to cross with his horse, and concluded to follow the lake around, until he could ascertain the direction taken by this monster of the forest. On reaching the opposite side of the bend, he was surprised to see something in the lake like a man breaking the ice with his arms, and hastening under cover of the undergrowth, to the spot where he expected him to come out, he concealed himself near the place where he had a full view of him until he reached the shore, where he came out and shook himself. He represents him as a stout, athletic man, about six feet four inches in height, completely covered with hair of a brownish cast about four to six inches long.—He was well muscled, and ran up the bank with the fleetness of a deer.

He says he could have killed him with his gun, but the object of the party being to take him alive, and hearing the horns of his comrades, and the howling of the dogs, on the opposite bank of the lake, he concluded to ride up and head him, so as to bring him to bay, that they might secure their prize. Season, however, as the wild man saw the horse and rider, he rushed frantically towards them, and in an instant dragged the hunter to the ground, and tore him in a most dreadful manner, scratching out one of his eyes, and injuring the other so much that his comrades despair of the recovery of his sight; biting large pieces out of his shoulders and various parts of his body. The monster then tore off the saddle and bridle from the horse and destroyed them, and, holding the horse by the mane, broke a short piece of sapling, and mounting the animal, started at full speed across the plains, in the direction of the mountains, guiding the horse with his club. The person left with the wounded man, informed me that the party was still in pursuit, having been joined by a band of friendly Indians, and thought that if they could find a place in the mountains not covered with snow, or canebrush in the vicinity to feed their horses, they might overtake him in a day or two."

THE AMNESTY OATH.

The amnesty oath now substitutes the oath and parole heretofore administered to soldiers and civilians. The following is the present form of the oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

Statement of Casualties in the 16th Ohio Cavalry.

Field and Staff.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Thos. W. Sanderson,	Colonel,	absent on leave.
James D. Platt,	Lt. Col., Prov't, Command'g,	
William Thayer,	Major,	absent.
N. W. Filkins,	" Act'g Prov. Marshal.	
David H. Stratton,		
Micajah Hawks,	Surgeon U. S. Vols.	
John M. Markham,	1st Lieut. and Adjutant.	
J. B. Hill,	1st Lieutenant.	
Charles D. Clark,	1st Lt. & Reg. Commis'ry	

Non-Commissioned Staff.

William Sewell,	Sergeant Major.	
Lewis H. Brainard,	Reg'tal Q. M. Serg't,	
John C. Williams,	Hospital Steward.	
Edward Swing,	Reg'tal Com. Sergt.	

Company Officers.

A. David C. Hill,	1st Lieut.,	absent.
B. Wallace Lindet,	1st Lieut.,	present.
C. J. W. Haynie,	Captain,	absent.
Newton Thayer,	1st Lieut.,	absent.
M. N. Haynie,	2d Lt. prest com'd'g	
D. David L. Cockley,	Captain, A. A. D. C. Gen. Atkin's Staff.	
Hobart Mackey,	2nd Lieut.,	absent.
Daniel D. Hopper,	1st Lt. com'g,	present.
Edwin M. Hayes,	Capt. A. A. D. C. Gen'l Kilpatrick's Staff.	
" James S. Morgan,	1st Lieut. Missing since Nov. 1st '64.	
" James D. Caldwell,	2d Lt. prest com. Co.	
G. Edwin M. McGaugly,	Capt. " "	
" James H. M. Perry,	1st Lieut. As't Q. M. Cav. Com., D. N. C.	
" Enos A Bradley,	2nd Lt. Com. Co. D.	
H. Henry Brown,	Captain pres't com'd	
" Edward B. Campbell,	1st Lieut. Com. Co. L.	
I. James B. Kilbourne,	Captain Command'g.	
" William J. Thomas,	1st Lieut., present.	
K. William H. Day,	Capt., Provost Marshal, Cav. Com. D. N. C.	
Charles Suelzer,	1st Lieut., present Commanding Co. C.	
" John McCulloch,	2nd Lieut. Com'd'g Company.	
L. Edwin C. Bra[illegible]	Captain A. A. Insp. Gen. Cav. Com. D. N. C.	
M. James H. Hafford,	Captain, absent.	

J. M. HARKNESS, Assistant.

DIED:

In Winston, on the 25th inst. REUBEN WINSLOW, a private in Co. M. 10 O. V. C.

He was accidentally shot by one of his fellow-soldiers, near the Court House, and died about eight hours afterwards. His funeral took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of soldiers and citizens.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, members of the 12th Ohio and 10th Michigan Regiments, belonging General Palmer's Brigade of General Stoneman's Cavalry Command, having been wounded and otherwise injured, were left at this place by orders of Gen. Palmer, until fit for duty. We were left here among entire strangers, and now, after a stay of six weeks during which time we have made many friends and become much attached to the place, we are again fit for duty, but cannot leave here without expressing to the citizens our warmest thanks for the kind attentions and many acts of kindness shown us during our stay among them. We will not particularly name those to whom we are most indebted, for, with very few exceptions, we were well treated and received by all the citizens, and we would therefore appeal to any of our brothers in arms, that should ever be thrown in contact in any way with the citizens of Salem and Winston, they will remember that our appeal to them to return to them the kind and generous treatment we have received.

Among the citizens of Salem and Winston we were gratified to find a strong Union sentiment and many of the most sterling Union men to be met with any where. They day of deliverance and triumph is now fast approaching and they deserve well for their course.

THOMAS RICE, 12th Ohio
JAMES LIGHT, 10 Michigan.
WILLIAM SARGENT, 10th Michigan.
Salem, N. C., May 6, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQ'RS DEPT OF N. CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

General Order, No. 35.

Major-General J. D. Cox, with his own Corps and two brigades of General KILPATRICK'S Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. TERRY, with his own Corps and one brigade of General KILPATRICK'S Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals PALMER and HAWLEY will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms, (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each County under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services. All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their County, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police Companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. and Asst Adj't General.

Headquarters, Dep't N. Carolina.

ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERcourse in the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be regulated only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby rescinded.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

Official: PETER LAWSON, Lt. & A. A. A. G.
May 11

HEADQ'RS DEPT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

The Commanding General has the gratification of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have terminated, and that the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which the late contest has put conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed in such best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
PETER LAWSON, Lt. & A. A. A. G.

REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The following order has been issued by President Johnson:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens from well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful results, it hereby ordered:

First—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and foreign commercial intercourse be discontinued in each of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations [illegible] as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, [illegible] of war, to-wit: arms, [illegible] munition and all the materials for the manufacture of arms, cannons and all kinds of ordnance, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and all machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

Third—Parties who resided within the Military Lines, and produced Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the Armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield, are permitted to ship the same of their products as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured property according to regulations to be [illegible] Special Agent, may purchase the property having abandoned products under [illegible] and ship the same, subject to the property to seizure, but make them liable to proceedings for the offence.

The regulations which have been established requiring one-fourth of the products to be delivered to the Government, as a condition precedent to the purchase and sale of the other three-fourths, are hereby revoked.

Fifth—Special Agents of the Treasury Department will be appointed to purchase products, and all persons having products to sell will be required to report to the nearest Special Agent, who will give a permit to such persons as may be found to have taken the oath of allegiance before selling permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost of production, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

In Relation to the Importation of Goods and Merchandise.

PURCHASE OR PURCHASING AGENTS.

In Relation to the Appointment of a Purchasing Agent.

NOTICE.

In Relation to the Appointment of a Purchasing Agent.

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED ARE HEREby notified that PETER LAWSON, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the Port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation:

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such Products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one-fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products shall have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our Military Lines, and produced Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the Armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield, are permitted to ship the same of their products as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured property according to regulations to be [illegible] Special Agent, may purchase the property having abandoned products under [illegible] and ship the same, subject to the property to seizure, but make them liable to proceedings for the offence.

The regulations which have been established requiring one-fourth of the products to be delivered to the Government, as a condition precedent to the purchase and sale of the other three-fourths, are hereby revoked.

Fifth—Special Agents of the Treasury Department will be appointed to purchase products, and all persons having products to sell will be required to report to the nearest Special Agent, who will give a permit to such persons as may be found to have taken the oath of allegiance before selling permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost of production, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters, Dep't of N. Carolina,

ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.
General Orders, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations, to cease as will cease on and after the 31st of May inst.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander; which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used by his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

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By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AGENT.

In Relation to the Appointment of Cotton Agents.

PETER LAWSON, Purchasing Agent U. S. Treasury Department, and all persons having Products to sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase, Products bought or sold by others than agents of the Government, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
Purchasing Agent U. S. Treasury.

Headquarters, Dep't of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
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PETER LAWSON,
Purchasing Agent U. S. Treasury.

Now in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Superintending Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Messrs. of the office of U. S. Express Co., the Special Agent Treas. Dept. will have the books registered, all persons having products to sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase.